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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/657,119	09/09/2003	Kazutaka Akiyama	09108.0003	9224
22852 7590 07/18/2007 FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP			EXAMINER	
			CAO, PHAT X	
901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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	,		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/18/2007	· PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summers	10/657,119	AKIYAMA, KAZUTAKA
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
The MAN INC DATE of the	Phat X. Cao	2814
Period for Reply	nication appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE I Extensions of time may be available under the provisior after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this come. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNI is of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a imunication. Statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI by will, by statute, cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed  NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) fi	led on 29 May 2007	
2a)⊠ This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b)  This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition	,	ters, prosecution as to the merits is
	tice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.E	
Disposition of Claims		*
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the	application.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>15-20</u> is/a	are withdrawn from consideration.	
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4 and 6-12</u> is/are rejected	ed.	
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>5,13 and 14</u> is/are objecte	ed to.	
8) Claim(s) are subject to restr	iction and/or election requirement.	
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by t	he Examiner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are	e: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any obj	ection to the drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including	ig the correction is required if the drawing	y(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected	to by the Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a clain	n for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:		
<u> </u>	y documents have been received.	
	y documents have been received in A	
	s of the priority documents have been	received in this National Stage
	onal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	
* See the attached detailed Office acti	on for a list of the certified copies not	received.
Attachuseatte		
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	<b></b>	Summary (DTO 445)
Notice of References Cited (P10-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review		Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/15/07.		Informal Patent Application

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 1-4 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka (US. 6,906,374) in view of Matsuoka et al (US. 6,809,364).

Regarding claims 1-2, Tanaka (Fig. 34) discloses a semiconductor device comprising: a semiconductor substrate 4; a first wiring 40 formed above the semiconductor substrate 4 with a first insulating film 36/32 interposed therebetween; an MIM capacitor having a lower metal electrode 54 or 11 (Fig. 1) (column 6, lines 15-16) and an upper metal electrode 58 (column 13, lines 47-50), and formed above the first insulating film 36/32; a second insulating film 48 formed to cover the sides of the upper metal electrode 58 of the MIM capacitor; and a guard ring 54 (see the rightmost and leftmost 54 and column 11, lines 35-38) buried in the second insulating film 48 surrounding a single MIM capacitor, wherein the guard ring 54 (rightmost 54) is provided such that the guard ring 54 is electrically insulated from the wirings and the MIM capacitor.

Tanaka does not disclose the second insulating film 48 formed to cover above top surface of the capacitor and a second wiring formed on the second insulating film 48.

However, Matsuoka (Fig. 22) teaches a semiconductor device comprising: a first wiring 21 formed above a first insulating film 902/903; a capacitor 23 having an upper electrode 24 is covered by a second insulating film 905/906; and a second wiring 26 formed on the second insulating film 905/906 and connected to the first wiring 21 via a hole 25 formed in the second insulating film. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to modify the device structure of Tanaka by forming the second insulating film 48 covering above top surface of the MIM capacitor and by forming a second wiring on the second insulating film because as taught by Matsuoka, such forming of the second insulating film and such forming of the second wiring with the structures above would provide an additional wiring layer desired for the semiconductor device (column 8, lines 52-56).

Regarding claim 3, Tanaka (Fig. 34) further discloses the guard ring 54 formed of tungsten, which is the same material as the lower capacitor electrode (column 6, lines 15-23) and same material as the first wiring 40 (column 11, lines 16-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to form the second wiring with tungsten which is the same material as the first wiring 40 and the guard ring 54 because tungsten is a well known conductor and commonly used for wiring because of its high conductivity characteristics.

Regarding claim 4, Tanaka (Fig. 34) further discloses the metal ring 54 is in an electrically floating state (no connection).

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Regarding claim 10, because the MIM capacitor is completely surrounded by the guard ring 54, the guard ring 54 would inherently cut a seam generated in the second insulating film around the MIM capacitor.

Regarding claim 11, Tanaka further discloses that a width of the guard ring 54 or a dimension of the tubular metal ring 54 is in the range of 0.1 to 1 um (column 9, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 12, Tanaka's Fig. 34 further discloses a block insulating film 42 formed between the first and second insulating film to cover the first wiring 40.

2. Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka and Matsuoka as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nguyen et al (US. 2004/0092095).

Neither Tanaka nor Matsuoka disclose the second insulating film made of material having dielectric constant as claimed.

However, Nguyen (Fig. 1E) teaches the forming of an insulating film 104 surrounding an interconnect and made of materials including fluorine containing silicon oxide (FSG), carbon containing silicon oxide (SiOC), or porous silicon oxide (par. [0023]). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to form the second insulating film of Tanaka with the materials as set forth above because these dielectric materials having a very low dielectric constant, such as less than about 3, as taught by Nguyen (par. [0023]).

## Allowable Subject Matter

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3. Claims 5 and 13-14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

See reasons of record.

# Response to Arguments

4. Applicant argues that Tanaka's guard ring 54 shown in Fig. 34 does not surround a single capacitor, but rather surrounds the entire capacitor region consisting of a plurality of capacitor lower electrodes 11.

This argument is not persuasive because the leftmost and the rightmost 54 shown in Fig. 34 of Tanaka are not capacitor electrodes as asserted by Applicant, but rather, they are a guard ring which surrounds "a capacitor lower electrode 54" (column 11, lines 30-34) and an upper electrode 58, wherein "Capacitor lower electrode 54 established conduction with conductive plug 62 at its bottom" (see Fig. 32 and column 11, lies 33-34). Therefore, Tanaka's guard ring 54 shown in Fig. 34 does surround a single MIM capacitor as amended.

#### Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phat X. Cao whose telephone number is 571-272-1703. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on 571-272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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